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IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

Examination of Rats and Mongoose.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Honolulu—week ended October 25, 1913, 418; week ended November 1, 1913, 418; Hilo—week ended October 18, 1913, 3,010; week ended October 25, 1913, 3,212. No plague-infected animal was found.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cholera—Cholera Carriers.

During the week ended October 4, 1913, 11 cases of cholera with 7 deaths were notified in Manila. These figures show a decided increase as compared with the number notified for the preceding week. The cases continue to occur in widely separated sections of the city and no connection has been shown to exist between them.

A case of cholera also occurred at Polo, Bulacan, which is on the railroad about 10 miles north of Manila. The history of this case showed it to be in a male, Filipino, farm laborer, who had not been away from the immediate vicinity of his home for a number of months. He was attacked very suddenly and died in the course of a few hours.

Another case occurred in Cavite on the steamship *Cebu* while the vessel was in dry dock. The history of this man was that he left Manila October 1, was taken violently ill on October 2, and died six hours later. An examination of the contacts who lived in the same house with this man in Manila showed one of them to be a positive cholera carrier.

It is also of interest to note that 2 additional positive cholera carriers were detected among the contacts of the true cholera cases which occurred during the week.

During the week ended October 11, 1913, 13 cases of cholera with 8 deaths were notified at Manila.

Stool examinations were made of 188 contacts. Contacts of 2 of the cholera cases were found to be true cholera carriers. Among the contacts of one case there were 70 contacts examined, of whom 4 were found to be positive cholera carriers. In the other group there were

11 contacts, of whom also 4 were positive cholera carriers. All positive cholera carriers are immediately placed in quarantine at the San Lazaro Cholera Hospital.

One case of cholera was found at Meycauayan, which, however, came from Manila.

Another case of cholera occurred in Cavite on October 5, in the person of an American marine who had deserted on September 29, and who was known to have been in Manila on October 2, 3, and 4, so that in all probability he contracted his infection there.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

During the week ended October 31, 1913, there were examined 819 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico. Of these, 611 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.

Summary of Plague-Suppressive Measures.

JULY 1-OCTOBER 31, 1913.

During the period from July 1 to October 31, 1913, 12,366 rats, 5,142 mice, and 16 mongoose were examined at the laboratory at San Juan, Porto Rico, for plague infection.

These animals were obtained from different localities as follows:

	Rats.	Mice.	Mongoose.	Total.
San Juan.....	2, 296	1, 435	0	3, 731
Puerta de Tierra.....	1, 435	762	2	2, 199
Santurce.....	4, 334	1, 950	9	6, 293
Carolina.....	42	11	0	53
Caguas.....	322	344	1	667
Ponce.....	8	4	0	12
Mayaguez.....	2, 406	79	4	2, 489
Arecibo.....	1, 155	514	0	1, 669
Aguadilla.....	368	43	0	411
Total.....	12, 366	5, 142	16	17, 524

No plague infection was found within the period under report.

On October 31, 1913, this work was discontinued by this service.